

was vitally important to our economy and to every citizen of the United States. Today, 3 years later, I am more than ever convinced that this law should be kept on the books, and I believe it should be extended for 5 years to remove uncertainties in the minds of businessmen both here and abroad.

During the past 3 years our country has gone through a period of prosperity never before known in the history of the world. One of the important factors in this high level of income was our export-import trade. For the year just ended we exported \$19.5 billion worth of our products and imported just under \$13 billion from our friends and customers overseas. This trade produced employment for 4,800,000 of our people. During that same period the trade of all free-world countries reached an annual rate greater than \$100 billion.

President Eisenhower has repeatedly stated his belief that the road to peace is the two-way road of international trade. With this I heartily concur.

Leaders of our business and industrial world have gone on record in favor of this bill. Civic organizations, labor organizations, veterans organizations—the list is too long for me to enumerate here. Suffice it to say that the American people are demanding the continuation of the trade policies of the Eisenhower administration. And the demand is a bipartisan one.

Under these trade policies we have maintained a position of leadership among the nations of the free world. We must at all costs maintain this leadership if we are to win in the economic warfare being waged against us by the U. S. S. R. The newly developing countries all over the world look to us not for aid but for trade. They must sell their products to us in order to buy from us. If we were to raise a higher wall of tariffs and isolate ourselves behind it, these struggling countries would have to turn elsewhere for the good things of life their people are demanding.

In summation may I say that no more important piece of legislation will come before the Congress at this session. I believe that the vast majority of the people of my own great industrial State of New Jersey favor this legislation, dependent as we are for so much of our prosperity and the resultant employment on that foreign trade which passes up New York Harbor and Delaware Bay. Let us demonstrate to the watching world by passing this legislation that America will maintain its leadership in our great crusade towards peace and prosperity for this Nation and the rest of the free world.

#### THE KREMLIN REACTS TO A SOLAR PLEXUS BLOW

(Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, when we hit the Russians where it hurts, they yell—long and loud. We have had a good example of this recently.

On January 19 I joined with a number of Members of Congress and other distinguished Americans in beaming

special messages to the people of the Soviet Union. The occasion was the 40th anniversary of Lenin's destruction of the freely elected Russian Constituent Assembly.

We broadcast over Radio Liberation, the conduit by means of which the American Committee for Liberation contacts those behind the Iron Curtain. These messages were part of the fine educational and informational program being vigorously carried out by the committee. This group is to be highly commended for the splendid work they are doing to get the truth to the Russian people.

The messages on January 19 conveyed the sympathy of all the American people for the ruthless blotting out of democracy in the Soviet Union 4 decades ago.

The Constituent Assembly marked a milestone in the history of the Russian people. For an all too brief period the merciless grip of tyranny was thrust away. In its place arose a democratic parliament representative of the wishes of the people and responsive to their thoughts. It was a legislature anxious to translate the desires of the citizenry into reality.

By giving land to the peasantry, by calling for a democratic peace, and by declaring the equality of all nationalities residing within the Russian Republic, the Assembly made great strides toward giving the people a responsible, democratic form of government.

But the grasping hands of dictatorship were not long absent. In a swift stroke the Marxist executioners beheaded the newborn giant. Unable to win by ballot, they chose to rule by bullet. Gallant patriots who had given the Russian people a government they could truly call their own were mercilessly hunted down and destroyed to satisfy the hunger for power of a few men. It is a hunger for power which still manifests itself today. It remains unsatisfied.

In the place of the Chars rose a regime more ruthless, more efficient in its terror, than the reign of Nicholas II ever pretended to be. In the years that followed, the Communist record of bloody suppression fully lived up to the precedent established in this demolition of democracy.

Thus, the story conveyed in the messages over Radio Liberation was one of great significance to the enslaved masses of the Soviet Union today. But perhaps of even greater significance was the reaction of the masters in the Kremlin to these broadcasts.

The Communist overlords reacted like a paunchy fighter who has just been belted with a good, straight solar plexus blow. First, they doubled up in response to a stroke to their vitals. Then, they started flailing wildly in all directions. In this way, they betrayed the real fear which haunts those who today pull the strings behind the forbidding walls of the Kremlin.

The response came in the form of a lengthy article in *Izvestia*, an official Government publication. It was also beamed over Radio Moscow. Moscow

lashed out in pain, fury, and desperate sarcasm at those who had made the broadcasts. Special efforts were made to ridicule Congress, our American institutions, and particularly the Constituent Assembly. The following excerpts from the *Izvestia* article indicate clearly how well this blow for freedom struck home:

It is not the custom to hold gay dances at the hear of a deceased person. Certain Members of the Congress of the United States, in spite of this rule adopted by all civilized peoples, had a gay time at a funeral banquet several days ago. This was the funeral banquet of the Russian Constituent Assembly, which died a peaceful death 40 years ago.

The fate of the Constituent Assembly arouses Soviet people just as much as the snows of past years. They are completely satisfied with the Soviet Constitution and the all popular elected Soviet Parliament, the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R.

A man who supposes that the bestial persecutions in the United States of America of the Negro population and the disgraceful behavior of the Hoover secret police . . . really are a true expression of democracy is not easy to persuade about anything. Therefore, we shall leave off attempts to inject any amount of common sense.

The attack ran the gamut of emotions, from jeering at those who spoke, to pooh-poohing the significance of the Constituent Assembly and the power of its memory on the Russian people. There was a most revealing—almost pitiable—defense of their own rubber-stamp Supreme Soviet.

I was particularly struck with the claim of universal support for and ecstatic approval of this so-called parliament. Now, if the Kremlin is so sure of the popular enthusiasm for this body, they might explain why they do not simply hold free elections, as we do, and prove it to the world.

The answer is, of course, that the masters of the Kremlin are afraid. They cannot, in a showdown, count on the wholehearted support of the great masses of the people.

Clearly, we have been able to strike a ringing blow. Until these messages were broadcast, this anniversary of Soviet shame went unnoticed in the Government-controlled Russian press. This is one of the most vulnerable points in the Soviet armor—the question of the freedom and representative nature of the present Parliament, as compared with a parliament which was once actually voted into office by the people.

By means of these messages, we made clear the universal human impact of the story of the Constituent Assembly. It is a story as glorious as it is tragic. It is a story which contains the seeds of hope rooted deep in the Russian democratic tradition and the genius of the Russian people.

Mr. Speaker, the ideas and ideals held so courageously by Kerensky and his compatriots are not dead. The broadcasts constituted no funeral. Rather, they served to remind the Soviet people of the giant of democracy that lies chained within them. It is a giant yearning to rise again.

The yearning of the Russian people to be free remains unquenched. And the

## MAIL BUSINESS: AN INVESTMENT IN AMERICA'S STRENGTH

I am happy to have been able to participate in the drafting of the bill to create a system of Small Business Capital banks and in the work and study which came before. Since the rules of the House do not permit Members to join in the introduction of a bill, but require that each Member who would put his name to a bill introduce it in his own name, I have so introduced the bill to create a system of Small Business Capital banks. I endorse the bill completely. It presents a most felicitous solution to a most unhappy problem. In fact, I cannot recall a bill so satisfying as this bill. I sincerely hope that both its terms and its high principles will be acceptable to almost everybody. And yet it contains no compromises; it does not ask for half-measures. And what is most satisfactory, the bill meets head on a problem which hangs like an ominous cloud over our country.

Under this system of Small Business Capital banks, a small firm may obtain investment funds in either of two ways. It may obtain loan funds, under specified terms for repayment and at a specified rate of interest. Or the small firm having attractive stock and good earning prospects may sell stock to the system. In either case the firm will have a permanent source of funds.

Second, provision is made for local investment groups to build up private capital in the system, to return the Government funds and take over complete ownership and management of the system. This it seems to me is the main objective, and the only real solution to the problem. What we are trying to do here is to get started a private-enterprise service which will stand on its own feet and make a profit by supplying a needed service where none now exists.

...an item for comparison. I will insert in the Record a summary table of the United States Government's appropriations and commitments for foreign aid.

In the whole of last year, there were 13,739 business failures according to Dun & Bradstreet's count. Also, according to Dun & Bradstreet's count these failures amounted to a failure rate of